

### The

# New Order



Number 181 Founded 1975 July 2015 (126)

# Forward!

The NSDAP/AO's spring offensive continues to gain momentum!

Publication of NSDAP/AO periodicals resumes in March. This is six months earlier than previously planned. The replacement of worn out equipment makes this possible.

TWELVE language editions of the April 20<sup>th</sup> issue are published – both hardcopy and "online" – before that date. The initial goal had been only seven to ten languages.

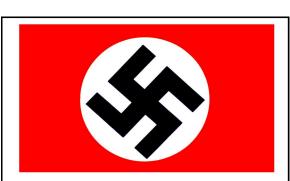
Furthermore, SEVEN languages editions of the June 22<sup>nd</sup> issue are already completed by the end of April. Well ahead of schedule.

The June 22<sup>nd</sup> issue of *THE NEW ORDER* is mailed on May 1<sup>st</sup>. The bulk of the *next* issue is completed before sunrise the very next morning.

The publication schedule for *THE NEW OR-DER* is revised from quarterly to monthly. The only question is whether the next issue will be officially called the "July" or the "August" issue.

This expansion represents much more than just progress on the "American front". It also serves as a pilot program for the other language editions on the "global front". [At present, *THE NEW ORDER* is more or less the same as the

continued on page 4



# Stop Non-White Immigration!

NSDAP/AO: Box 6414 Lincoln NE 68506 USA www.nsdap.info

Effective propaganda! Key elements include the swastika, our established NSDAP/AO "brand name", contact information, and "search engine optimization".



## Lexicon

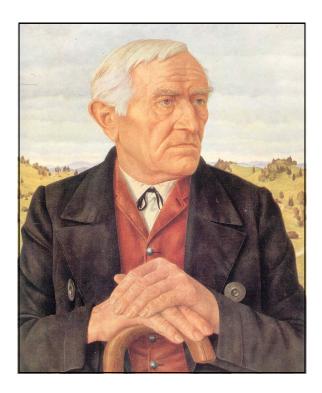
### Part Two

This *Lexicon* is translated from the *Lexikon* der *Neuen Front*, written in the mid-1980's, by Michael Kühnen. Kühnen was the leader of the legal arm of the NSDAP/AO from the late 1970's until his death in 1991.

### **Pensions**

National Socialism is based on the ethical foundation of work and supports the popular proverb, "He who does not work shall not eat!" This attitude reflects the Nazi Party's view on ethics in their future political regime.

This focus on the fruits of labor is fair and just, and includes a pension commensurate with the value and performance of a worker over his working lifetime. Therefore, Point 15 of the National Socialist German Workers' Party program calls for a generous expansion of pensions. The Party expresses its extraordinary respect for the faithful and reliable fulfillment



of a worker's obligation to work throughout their entire adult lives. A worker who achieves this is no unproductive eater at the margins of society, but deserves the respect of the National community and the guarantee of the National Socialist People's State of retirement without financial worries—as in Capitalism. Today's pension system is terminally ill and unjust. It needs to be completely restructured as follows:

Just and generous pensions must start from the principle that the National comrade determines the amount of his pension with the value of his own life's work—the greater his capacity and ability, the higher is his income. This income is to be paid to him after his retirement from the labor market, in its entirety, as a pension! Anything else would be unfair, because he could only consider a reduction of his income as a punishment for the biological fate of aging, which is a mockery of any sense of justice

For single women pensioners, a generous national pension is introduced as a unit pension, the amount of which increases with each child born and raised during the course of their lives. A woman who still lives with her husband at retirement age is not entitled to the State pension, but she should receive a motherhood bonus in recognition of her life's work as a parent.

Pensions are paid directly from the State budget. The National Socialist People's State guarantees the security and amount of payments. These will be funded by a pension tax as regular deductions from wages to a pension account. The new pension system places significant burdens on the National community. As long as the effects of today's declining birthrate continue, this burden is a duty of honor for the National community and will be judged accordingly.



Top: The youth organization *Swedish Resistance Movement* carried out this impressive propaganda action on May 1st between 10:00 and 11:30 before the police arrived.

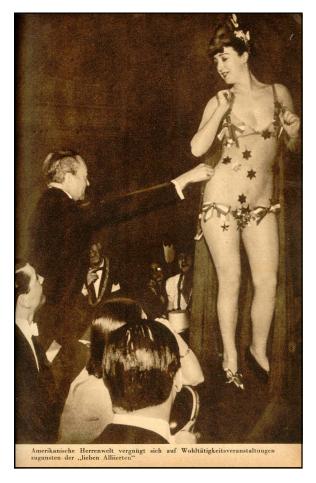
Bottom: An NSDAP/AO "advertising banner". The swastika itself sends a clear message. The web-site url provides contact information and hence source.



### Lexicon

### Americanism

Americanism is the most extreme expression of bourgeois materialist living, and thus is the main force of targeted decadence. This is, however, not a natural process of decay amongst our peoples, but a deliberate and controlled process for the purpose of eliminating the Gentiles and establishing a global, maneuverable, and manipulable populace within a materialistic world civilization. Americanism is the model, and the United States is the power holder of the planned world civilization. Americanism is now a spiritual weapon of Liberal Capitalism that allows for the cultural colonization of its main power, the United States--the breeding ground of US Imperialism. Unopposed, Ameri-



Source: USA Behind The Scenes
Publisher url: www.third-reich-books.com

canism will ultimately transform all men into dull mass consumer units without higher interests and without any broader attachment to people, race, culture, or tradition. It is one of several manifestations of Internationalism--the idea of a "One World" government that can only be realized through total world domination. Originally developed from the profit motive of US capitalists who dreamed of a world of manipulated mass consumers, this uniquely American expression of materialism was also increasingly becoming a tool for the ultimate goals of Zionism in its fight for Jewish world domination.

### continued on page 6

### Forward!

English-language "master" for the NS NEWS BULLETIN.]

During this period several book translations are completed in multiple languages thanks to the hard work of our growing number of volunteer translators around the world.

Also on May 1<sup>st</sup> an old comrade in Sweden reports a successful propaganda action in Stockholm earlier in the day. The NSDAP/AO "advertising banner" project is stepped up. More price quotation requests for already existing designs are immediately sent out.

All of this progress takes place between early March and early May. Barely two months!

National Socialist dedication, industriousness and sacrifice – combined with good teamwork and the NSDAP/AO's decades of experience – make this possible. Despite "not insignificant" financial limitations.

Time and time again, ONE co-worker makes the difference between "forward" and "backward". Then a chain reaction sets in. Things start to move fast!

YOU can be the NEXT comrade to make a BIG difference!

Support our fight as activist, co-worker and/ or financial supporter!

Together We Are Strong!

Heil Hitler! Gerhard Lauck

# Propaganda #101

The *spoken word* is our most effective propaganda tool to persuade and convert. Preferably face-to-face. And one-on-one. Tailor your approach to your audience. Concentrate on its primary concerns. Not your own ideological preferences.

Leaflets, posters, stickers etc. should not even try to "explain" or "win over". Their goal is to draw attention, create interest, and produce inquiries. Either written inquiries or Internet traffic. The *swas-tika* simply can't be beat!

Periodicals are aimed primarily at existing sympathizers and supporters. Their task is not so much "education" as the conversion of general agreement into concrete support. I mean activism, work, and/or money. "Moral support" alone is simply not enough.

Books serve education.

The rise of the Internet has undermined traditional media, but by no means "replaced" it! The Internet is a valuable tool, but it is not a cure all. Keep your tool-box fully stocked with all the tools. And use each tool in the appropriate manner

Imagine the following scenario:

Twenty men gather to build a house. Everybody brings a saw. Nobody brings a hammer. When asked why he didn't bring a hammer, each man gives the same answer: "Well, a hammer is crude and old-fashioned. But a saw is high tech and modern!"

This is what happens all-too-often. The OVER-reliance on the Internet hurts the movement. Just like the lack of a hammer

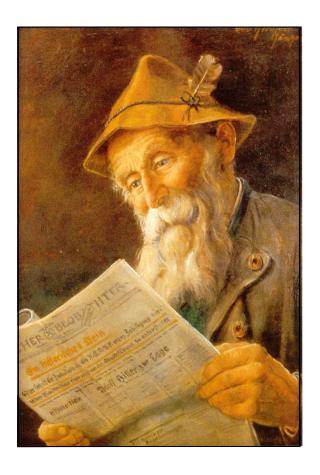
prevents the construction of the house in the above scenario.

One of the key questions today is this: How do we develop the most costeffective combination of media and approaches? How many – and what kinds – of saws and hammers belong in our own tool-box, if we want to do the job right?

We have been working on this problem for years. Significant progress has been made so far, but there is still a long way to go. Fortunately, we are not alone. And at least some of us are working together to find the best solution.

Join us!

Gerhard Lauck



### Fun Under the Swastika

### **Part One**

I was in St. Louis visiting local comrades. Walking down the street, my companion pointed out a newspaper stand run "by an old communist Jew".

Sure enough, coming closer I saw the communist party newspaper openly displayed. I asked him, "Are you a communist?" He replied, "I am an anti-fascist."

"Well, I see you sell the *communist* newspaper. Do you also sell the *National Socialist* newspaper?" (Of course, he didn't.)

I looked him in the eye, smiled, and said, "See you at the ovens!"

As my friend and I turned and walked away laughing, his "anti-fascist" screams could be heard for quite a while.

\* \* \* \* \*

There was a knock on the door. When I opened it, I found two men in trench coats. They introduced themselves as FBI agents and presented their badges. Well, I had expected a FBI visit for some time...but not this particular morning.

When they started questioning me about a comrade, I simply claimed, "I kann kein Englisch." ("I don't speak English.")

But it didn't work. One replied: "Das macht nichts aus. Ich kann Deutsch." ("It doesn't matter. I can speak German.")

In the following conversation I kind of gave the impression that my name was "Otto Schmierkäse" and I thought the man in question worked for the "Franz Eher Verlag" [the German publisher of *Mein Kampf*]. Naturally, I didn't know the address of the man they were seeking.

As soon as they left, I put on a coat and departed for the nearest pay phone. They happened to drive around the block and saw me going. Nobody waved.

Now for the worst part. Two pretty young girls walking down the same sidewalk smiled at me. My pulse quickened at the thought of making their acquaintance. Unfortunately, I felt duty bound to get to that pay phone (several blocks away) as fast as possible. So the girls got away. Damn!

When I returned, the neighbor boy smiled, raised his arm in a salute, and greeted me with a loud *Heil Hitler!* 

Gee, I wonder how he found out?

### Lexicon

While other forms of Internationalism use coercive means, Americanism deceptively masquerades as the "will of the people" by winning the approval and consent of the masses through appealing to their lowest base instincts: greed, dishonesty, possessiveness, self-ishness, envy, and so on. Americanism is now the most dangerous enemy of the people, as it not only destroys their freedom, but also their spirits and wills. Its counterpart in the political arena is the Democracy of the Western type, in which it can be most effective and may flourish undisturbed to deliver its payload of complete destruction.

The rapid acceleration of Americanism's decadence is not natural, but it is artificially quick-provoking the natural will to survive and fight Americanism through a Nationalist cultural revolution. Support of the German cultural revolution is the New Front, whose fight against Americanism is an essential part of their political tactics. Americanism within the Federal Republic is the most advanced and devastating example of Americanism outside of the United States, and it is here that the cultural revolution against Americanism is most important and urgent, if the German people are to survive.

**Continued in the Next Issue** 

### **Rudolf Hess**

Speech of Königsberg broadcast over radio on the occasion of the Provincial Party Day in East Prussia on July 8, 1934. This speech was understood as an appeal for reconciliation of the front-fighters of all nations. It had an exceptionally strong echo in the world and had an effect even years afterward.

In a few weeks comes the twentieth anniversary of the day that became the beginning of the great heroic struggle of the German soldier. Here in East Prussia is where the great soldier Hindenburg saved your land – the same soldier, who today is a guarantor of peace.

East Prussia is the region that of all German lands suffered the most in the war. East Prussia became acquainted with war in its most brutal reality. Destroyed villages long bore witness here of the Russian invasion. Many among you, my East Prussian comrades, will still remember the misery of these refugees, who in sad columns sought out the rearward homeland in order to protect themselves from the Cossacks

Therefore, because you have known war on your own soil, I speak from East Prussia the words I have long yearned to speak to Germany and, above all, the rest of the world.

Our folk has the good fortune to be led primarily by front-fighters, by front-fighters who bring the virtues of the front to state leadership.

The men who perform the rebuilding of the Reich do so from the spirit of the front. For it was the spirit of the front that created National Socialism.

At the front, in view of the death threatening all, concepts like class arrogance and class con-

sciousness collapsed. At the front grew, in shared joy and shared suffering, an unprecedented comradeship of folk comrade to folk comrade. At the front the community of fate that stood over each individual fate loomed huge before all eyes.

But something else also emerged in the frontfighters despite all bitterness and all the pitilessness of war: the feeling of a certain inner bond with the front-fighter over there beyond no-mans-land, who bore the same suffering,



stood in the same mud and was threatened with the same death.

And this feeling of a bond has remained to this day.

Is it not so: When front-fighters – enemies in the past – meet, the same memories and the same opinions also meet. The subject of their conversation is the World War, the hope behind their conversations is peace. And hence the front-fighters are called on to build the bridge of understanding and reconciliation from folk to folk, if the politicians do not find the path.

It is no coincidence that the states that are primarily led only by front-fighters, Germany and Italy, make the strongest effort to promote peace in the world. And it is no coincidence that at the meeting of the front-fighters Hitler and Mussolini a hearty, personal relationship quickly emerged.

With our Polish neighbor we have made a treaty serving peace, and there, too, a soldier - Marshal Pilsudski -, directs the politics.

Likewise, in France, too, the strongest resonance to Hitler's efforts to come to an agreement with the western neighbor, was found among the front-fighters of this land.

We front-fighters do not want an incapable diplomacy to again lead us into a catastrophe, whose main sufferers are the front-fighters. We soldiers on all sides feel ourselves free of the responsibility for the last war. We want to fight together to prevent a new catastrophe. We who destroyed each other in the war want to work together for peace.

It is high time that a real reconciliation between the folks finally be achieved. A reconciliation that rests on mutual respect, because it alone can be lasting — on a respect such as distinguishes former front-fighters among themselves.

For one should not doubt: most of the great states have massed more war material than ever. War material, however, that runs the risk of obsolescence, and folks who have not come to rest since the World War and face each other with extreme distrust, are a terrible fuel. A minor incident such once in 1914 the unfortunate shot in Sarajevo – perhaps from the pistol

of a fool – can suffice to, against the will of the involved, hurl armies of millions against each other. It can suffice to cause whole stretches of land to be ploughed up by tens of thousands of rounds of every caliber and range, suffocating all life in gas clouds.

Whoever participated in the World War has an idea what today a modern war with its perfected weapons would mean.

And I turn to the comrades of the fronts of the World War here and over there:

Be honest! Certainly, we once stood out there with the proud feeling of being real men – soldiers, warriors, released from the routine of previous life. Perhaps we at times felt joy from an existence that stood in sharp contrast to the softness that modern culture and excess culture brings with it. We felt ourselves to be more worthy men than the ones far from the front who had nothing to do with the fate of the fronts. We felt ourselves to be the defenders of the life of our nation, as the carriers of its future. Often we also enjoyed happy and gay hours; we tried to doubly live each minute of life given us. None of us wishes to miss the time at the front from our memory.

But be honest! We have felt the horror of death. We have seen death more terrible and concentrated than probably any men before us. We have huddled in dugouts and crouched in anticipation of the crushing impact. In horror we held our breath when our trained ear heard the shells hissing toward us, when the mines plunged down at us. Our hearts almost burst when we looked in vain for cover from the whipping machine-gun bursts. We thought we would suffocate in our gas-masks in the middle of gas clouds. We stumbled through waterfilled trenches. We stood watch through freezing nights in the mud of shell craters. We endured for days and weeks the horror of large battles. We froze and starved and were often close to desperation. The screams of the wounded rang in our ears; we saw men suffocating in gas convulse. We encountered dazed blinded men and heard the death rattle of the dying. Amid the corpse mounds of our comrades our last hope for life disappeared. We saw the misery of the refugees behind us. We

saw the widows and orphans, the cripples and the suffering; the sickly children and the starving women back home.

Be honest! Did not each one of us sometimes ask: Why all of this? Must it be so? Can humanity not be spared that in the future?

But we held out – here and other there! We held out as men of duty, of discipline, of loyalty, as men who despise cowardice.

But today I take up the question of back then and shout it as an indictment into the world – as front-fighter to front-fighters, as leader of a folk to the leaders of other folks: Must it be so? Can we not, with mutual good will, spare humanity this?

Perhaps one asks me: Why do you raise your voice just today? Why were you silent in the previous years?

I want to give an answer: Because my voice would have been mixed in Germany with the voices of traitors against their own folk – with the voices of those who besmirched the front-fighters and praised the slacker – with the voices of those who surrendered the honor of my folk – with the voices of those who on the German side have the Versailles Treaty on their conscience. I did not wish to share their company.

Today I may speak, because a man of my folk has reestablished the honor of this folk before the world. Today I may speak, because this man has silenced the traitors against this folk. Today I may speak, because the world knows that a National Socialist fighter is no coward. Today I may speak, because one of the most courageous, Adolf Hitler, protects me from being misunderstood and equated with cowards.

Today I must speak, because I thereby support the man who tries to save the world at the last moment from the catastrophe. Today I raise my voice, because I want to simultaneously warn the world against confusing the Germany of today, the Germany of peace, with the Germany of the past, the Germany of pacifism!

For one must know this: Although the terrors of the war stand a thousand-fold before the eyes of us front-fighters, although the young

# Rudolf Hess Speaks to Leaders Volume Six Translated from Third Reich Originals

This translation comes from item #597-906 *Rudolf Hess Speaks*. It is available from the publisher at *www.third-reich-books.com*.

postwar generation wants war as little as we oldsters – our land is not open for a "stroll". As the French folk in the great war defended every inch of ground with all its might and would defend it again any day anew – precisely so would we Germans do it. Especially the French front soldier will understand us, we shout to those who still play with the idea of war – which must naturally be waged at the front by others than the agitators - : One should just dare to attack us! One should dare to march into the new Germany! Then the world will become acquainted with the spirit of the new Germany! It would fight for its freedom as hardly any folk has done!

The French folk knows how one defends one's own soil. Every patch of woods, every hill, every farmyard would have to be conquered with blood! Old and young would dig into the soil of the homeland! With a fanaticism without equal, it would defend itself!

And even if the superiority of modern weapons triumphed, the path through the Reich would be a path of horrible sacrifices for the invader; for never before was a folk so filled with its own right and thus with the duty to defend itself to the last against attacks as our folk is today.

But we do not believe what the well-poisoners of the world want to suggest to us, that any folk wants to again disturb Germany's peace and thus Europe's peace.

We especially do not believe it of the French folk. For we know that this folk has a yearning for peace. We front-fighters remember that France' population behind the lines of the World War always called the war a misfortune for itself and for the whole world: "Malheur pour nos – malheur pous vous – malheur pour tout le monde!"

With genuine sympathy one in Germany – especially among Germany's front-fighters – has heard the voices of French front-fighter organizations which demand an honest reconciliation with Germany. This demand doubtlessly springs from the knowledge of the real face of war as well as the respect that France's front-fighters, out of their soldierly feeling, have for the accomplishments of German front-fighters.

France's soldiers know how bravely the Germans fought four and a half years against a mighty superior force. Just as the German front-fighter can never deny to the French front-fighter his recognition for his courage. This courage finds its expression in the fact that France's army paid the highest price in blood on the Allied side.

The front-fighters want peace.

*The folks want peace.* 

Germany's government wants peace.

And if from time to time words of influential representatives of the French government reach our ears that hardly correspond to the spirit of reconciliation, we do not give up the hope that despite everything France's government also wants peace. If the French folk doubtlessly wants peace, we have the conviction that beyond that even France's government wants no war with Germany. And if influential French representatives do not speak the language of the French folk and its front-fighters, their talk should not be deemed a reflection of the thinking of France's leadership. A Frenchman who knows the folk and politics of his land very well told me: "Have pity with us! We are still governed by parliamentarianism." He meant by this that statesmen are often forced to say not what they think, rather what parliamentary majorities wish to hear. Parliamentary majorities, however, as we know, are not the representatives of the views of the folk, rather much more special interest representatives of forces often standing outside the folk.

History will certainly bestow more laurels on the men who in such difficult times bring reconciliation to the folks and hence save culture, than on the men who believe they can win victories through political and military attacks, yes, even if they win real victories.

The folks themselves, for whom they secure peace, will thank them for it, for unemployment with its social misery is above all due to insufficient trade between states, which is always hampered by lack of trust.

There is no doubt that the reconciliation between Germany and France would benefit not only these states in their entirety, rather also each individual within both folks. Spoken concretely that means each Frenchman and each German would eventually receive higher income or higher wages.

Just as little as the war and the continuation of the war by other means under the name "peace" helped the culture and the welfare of the folks, so much must a genuine peace bring advantages for all.

Genuine peace and real trust between folks enable reduction of their armaments, which today claim a large portion of the income of the folks and hence of the individual folk comrade.

Again and again, Adolf Hitler has stressed that Germany simply wishes for equal rights in



# The NSDAP/AO publishes National Socialist periodicals in many languages!

### To the Front-Fighters of the World

all areas, including those of armament. After achievement of such an agreement between Germany and its neighbors, Germany can more easily satisfy itself with the minimum of armaments that are necessary to guarantee its security and thus peace.

A defenseless land poses a threat to peace. Its defenselessness all too easily invites risk free "strolls" by foreign armies. The lack of weapons of a single folk in the middle of heavily armed folks can be an inducement for ambitious governments to distract their own folk through the foreign political adventure of a war.

Precisely the old soldiers among you, my party comrades, will as former solders be able to testify that the old front-fighters – to whom I may count myself with pride – wish for peace out of innermost conviction.

The world especially knows that the front-fighter Adolf Hitler presents his real thoughts to it with surprising openness. The front-fighters in Germany's government honestly want peace and agreement. I appeal to the front-fighters in

other states – as well as to the well-meaning people in the governments of these states – to support us in this goal.

I direct this appeal from holy East Prussian soil to the front-fighters of the world. Here in this German border province once began the great world struggle with its terrible sacrifices - with its sacrifices from which today the combatant nations have not recovered. May the historical battleground from which I here speak heighten the effectiveness of the serious call for peace. On Germany's eastern border, agreeable pacts guarantee the folks of great neighboring states. May the governments of the folks on the other borders of our Reich also soon see a greater security for their folk comrades in peaceful treaties of understanding, instead of in massed war material – that is our hope. In memory of her dead, of whom many fell in the east, the will for peace will always be strong and powerful in Germany.

The old soldiers of the front and the young fighters for a free, proud and peaceful Reich greet the front-fighter and the Führer Adolf Hitler.

### **Order Form**

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